



ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

Medical and Sanitary Report

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1946

69663



OFFICE OF THE
SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Zanzibar, 10th April, 1947.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the British Resident and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Zanzibar Protectorate for the year 1945.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. EARL,
*Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge,
Health Department,*

THE HONOURABLE

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,
ZANZIBAR.



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Medical and Sanitary Report

for the year

ended 31st December, 1946

SECTION I.

Administration.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Staff.

The following medical officers were on leave: Dr. J. C. St. George Earl, Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge, Mr. C. E. Roberts, o.B.E., Specialist Officer, Dr. J. D. Robertson, and Dr. E. J. Blackaby, o.B.E., who was still on leave at the end of the year. Dr. G. T. Bolean arrived in September on first appointment, Capt. A. M. Pollard arrived in March to take the place of Mr. I. S. Rutter, Dental Surgeon, transferred to Tanganyika Territory. Three posts of medical officer remained unfilled. Miss A. C. Miller, Matron, who went on leave in September prior to retirement, will be a loss to the Protectorate where she had done so much to organize the training of nurses, attendants and midwives. One nursing sister, Miss M. Howarth, resigned. Miss A. R. Togneri, Miss G. E. M. Coates, Miss M. E. Smith, Miss T. Cunnick, Miss B. E. Hall and Miss M. M. Cook, Nursing Sisters, arrived on first appointment. The shortage of medical officers referred to in the Annual Report for 1945 continued and, since it was essential that officers who had spent long periods without rest should be allowed to proceed on leave, it was not possible to station two medical officers in Pemba for the greater part of the year, and no medical officer was available to perform the duties of District Medical Officer, Zanzibar, which were carried out by the Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge. The position with regard to the nursing sisters was satisfactory.

Training of Non-European Personnel.

The training of nurses, attendants and midwives continued. Mrs. Hoggan, who was temporarily engaged, acted as Sister Tutor during the first half of the year; Miss V. E. M. Allen performed these duties during the rest of the year. It is still difficult to get learners with satisfactory educational standards and this applies especially to girls. Prejudice against

nursing still prevents Arab girls from coming forward for training. This is a source of great disappointment. It is encouraging to record that there were three Indian girls in training as midwives and two Indian and one Goan girl training as nurses in the senior time scale. Thirteen candidates sat for the final examination, four passed, three were referred in medicine and one in surgery. There were nine entries for the second-year examination of whom five passed and three were referred in hygiene. In the first-year examination six passed, three were referred in anatomy and physiology and six failed. Three Indian girls were examined in the examination for midwives in the senior time scale, two passed and one was referred. In the final year examination for junior time scale midwives there were two candidates both of whom failed. It was difficult to organize the training of sanitary inspectors satisfactorily since it was not possible to recruit a sanitary inspector in England for this purpose.

Hospitals.

The work of the hospitals was maintained. The number of in-patients was 6,643 compared with 6,246 in 1945. This was satisfactory but meant much extra work. A satisfactory diet was given. The cost of feeding one patient in the general ward for a day has risen from Sh. -/76 in 1943 to Sh. 1/13 in 1946.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

These services were satisfactorily maintained. There were 378 confinements in Government hospitals compared with 368 in 1945. There was a fall in the number of confinements in Pemba which may be accounted for by the absence of one medical officer for a large part of the year. The ante-natal and child welfare clinics continued to be popular and there was a slight increase in the number attending them.

School Medical and Dental Service.

It was, unfortunately, impossible to maintain the full school medical service; the rural areas in Zanzibar suffered most. The school dental service was well maintained.

Preventive Measures.

Preventive medicine forms the main part of the medical policy and it is most regrettable therefore that so little could be done in this direction during 1946.

Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

A ten-year development plan for medical services was approved by the Legislative Council in June, and plans for the construction of the new hospital in Zanzibar and for the new mental hospital were commenced.

Awards.

The awards of the Order of the British Empire to Dr. E. J. Blackaby and Dr. R. S. Taylor are recorded with pleasure.

SECTION II.

Public Health.

The total number of patients seen at hospitals and dispensaries during the last five years was as follows:—

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
New cases	94,697	97,061	98,003	114,951	125,557
In-patients	—	5,446	5,854	6,246	6,643
Total attendances	359,902	338,631	351,581	409,127	430,331
Deaths in hospital	417	309	386	420	504

The principal causes of death were:—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	49
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	42
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion			...	...	53
Senility	...	...	...	...	111
Ancylostomiasis		...	...	...	20

General Diseases.

The cases referred to in the following review of the returns of sickness include only those treated by medical officers or assistant medical officers.

1. *Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.*—There were 23,924 cases with 137 deaths in hospital.

2. *General diseases.*—3,046 cases were reported.

3. *Diseases of the nervous system and organs of sense.*—There were 3,784 cases in this group. Diseases of the eye numbered 2,164 and 33 were cases of trachoma.

4. *Affections of the circulatory system.*—664 cases were recorded. 41 persons suffering from heart disease, 15 of whom died, were treated in hospital.

5. *Affections of the respiratory system.*—7,522 cases were reported. 342 cases of pneumonia with 43 deaths were treated in hospital.

6. *Affections of the digestive system.*—There were 13,109 cases in this group.

7. *Diseases of the genito-urinary system.*—2,140 cases of non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system were reported.

8. *Puerperal state and diseases of infancy.*—345 cases were treated.

9. *Affections of the skins, cellular tissue and the organs of locomotion.*—19,179 cases were recorded.

10. *Affections produced by external causes.*—There were 6,354 cases.

Communicable Diseases.

(a) Insect-Borne.

Malaria.—8,995 cases were reported of which 6,818 were unclassified. 500 cases with 31 deaths were treated in Government hospitals.

Dengue.—Four cases of this disease were reported and a number of cases of fever were noted in which no diagnosis could be made. It is not improbable that these fevers are due to viruses and it is probable that some of the conditions reported as unclassified malaria belong to this group.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Smallpox.—One fatal case was admitted to the isolation hospital with the rash in the initial stage of eruption.

Tuberculosis.—147 cases were notified during the year. The number of notifications is not a true indication of the incidence of the disease which appears to be wide-spread. The condition is acute and runs a rapid course. Most cases present themselves at hospital when it is too late for treatment to be effective.

Leprosy.—17 cases of leprosy were notified. Although cases of leprosy are not compulsorily segregated, accommodation is provided for those who wish for institutional care in the leper settlements at Walezo and Makondeni. The former is under the management of the Catholic mission, the latter is a Government institution. The two settlements dealt with the following patients:—

	Walezo. Makondeni.	
Remaining on 31st December, 1945	... 46	65
Admitted during 1946	... 21	8
Discharged	... 10	4
Died	... 6	11
Remaining on 31st December, 1946	... 51	58

Vital Statistics.

Estimated population.—The estimated population is 250,000.

Births and deaths.—2,664 births and 2,108 deaths were registered in Zanzibar, and 2,136 births and 1,731 deaths in Pemba.

Infantile mortality.—280 deaths of children under one year old were registered.

Still-births.—43 still-births were registered.

Maternal mortality.—The number of maternal deaths registered was 55.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Preventive Measures.

Smallpox Vaccinations.—There were 13,033 vaccinations carried out in Zanzibar and 776 in Pemba. Thirteen persons were prosecuted for failing to have their children vaccinated within six months of birth and one for illegally transferring a vaccination certificate.

Yellow fever.—2,795 persons proceeding overseas were inoculated and issued with International Certificates. All aircraft coming from the endemic area on the mainland were sprayed with insecticide.

Fly control.—57 large flytraps were regularly maintained in the town and were baited daily. In addition 268 hanging wires covered with castor oil and resin emulsion were in daily use in the markets and in other similar places. 119 breeding places were found and destroyed.

Disinfection and disinfestation.—88 premises were disinfested with formalin, cresol or sulphur dioxide. 25 disinfections were carried out in Zanzibar Hospital. The following articles were treated in the Thresh disinfector:—

Matresses	...	146
Pillows	...	421
Blankets	...	267

125 premises were sprayed with D.D.T. solution.

Nightsoil disposal.—Nightsoil is disposed of in septic tanks, in pit-latrines or in cesspits. Since the town of Zanzibar is so overbuilt these cesspits and septic tanks are constructed inside the houses. When cesspits are provided in houses of more than one floor the upstairs latrines are connected with the cesspits by 6-inch pipes which ventilate into the houses. The effluent of the septic tanks is disposed of in sewers which flow either into the sea or into the creek. The disposal of septic tank effluent in the creek causes considerable nuisance, the smell at low tide is most offensive. A member of Messrs. Howard Humphries' engineering staff visited Zanzibar and made a survey for a new scheme which is very urgently needed.

Scavenging and refuse disposal.—Refuse is disposed of in Zanzibar Town, Wete, Chake-Chake and Mkoani by controlled tipping.

Water-supply.—Routine tests reveal that a high standard of purity was maintained in Zanzibar throughout the year.

Rural sanitation.—No satisfactory progress was made owing to the shortage of staff.

School medical and dental services.—It was not possible to maintain the school medical service on account of the shortage of medical officers. Only 246 children were examined. 139 were examined in Zanzibar with the following results:—

Nutrition :					Per cent.
Good	...	...	...	...	11.50
Fair	...	...	...	...	82.75
Poor	...	...	...	...	5.75
Dental diseases	...	...	...	...	31.50
Diseases of the nose, ear and throat	...	...	...	...	23.80
Diseases of the eye	...	...	...	...	8.00
Enlarged spleen	...	...	...	...	44.00
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	20.00
Helminths	...	...	...	...	33.88

107 scholars were examined in Pemba with the following results:—

Nutrition :					Per cent.
Good	...	...	...	...	18.00
Fair	...	...	...	...	25.00
Poor	...	...	...	...	56.00
Dental diseases	...	...	...	...	32.00
Enlarged spleen	...	...	...	...	83.00
Helminths	...	...	...	...	77.00

The school dental service was maintained. All Government schools were visited during the year and 3,476 pupils were examined. 1,176 were found to need dental treatment.

Nutrition.—655 patients were treated for nutritional diseases. This figure represents those cases which were so marked as to be reported under this heading and the majority of persons admitted into the general wards are undernourished. There is a considerable amount of anæmia of the nutritional type and malnutrition associated with ancylostomiasis is a common cause of disability. The incidence of tropical ulcer, which is associated with undernourishment, is high among the poorer classes. It is apparent that lack of nutrition has a considerable effect on the health of the population, probably greater than any other single factor and if the nutritional state of the population were improved the incidence of many conditions such as tuberculosis, leprosy and ulcers would be considerably reduced. Undernourishment is generally due not so much to shortage of food as to lack of certain food stuffs. In Pemba there was a definite shortage of food in the first part of the year. This is reflected in the nutritional state of the school children in Pemba compared with that of those in Zanzibar.

Mosquito Control.

Inspections—

Zanzibar.

Inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	432,496
European	...	...	...	...	5,834
Indian	...	...	...	...	115,346
Arab	...	...	...	...	63,579
African	...	...	...	...	198,062
Others	...	...	...	...	35,485
Vacant houses	...	...	...	...	8,044
Mosques, temples, etc.	...	...	...	...	6,145

Other inspections—

Sullage and cesspits	...	...	...	...	139,245
Drains	...	...	...	...	15,271
Gully traps	...	...	...	...	51,483
Roof gutterings	...	...	...	...	1,874
Borrow pits	...	...	...	...	1,232
Swamps	...	...	...	...	121
Crab holes	...	...	...	...	4,269
Anti-malaria drains	...	...	...	...	2,448
Ships direct from ports outside East					
Africa	...	...	...	...	15
Dhows (on beach)	...	...	...	...	187
Boats (on beach)	...	...	...	...	1,478
Wells and water holes	...	...	...	...	1,507
Pools	...	...	...	...	2,428
Gardens	...	...	...	...	10,796
Graveyards	...	...	...	...	7,133
Open lands	...	...	...	...	12,232
Trees	...	...	...	...	7,818
Mosquito traps	...	...	...	...	147

Breeding places found—

<i>Anopheles</i>	...	73
<i>Aedes</i>	...	3,003
<i>Culex</i>	...	832

Adult mosquito caught in controls—

<i>Anopheles</i>	...	1,987
<i>Aedes</i>	...	58
<i>Culex</i>	...	11,009

Aedes index.—0.7.

Action taken—

Notices for abatement served	...	2,862
Earth drains or ditches cleaned and graded	... ..	4,918
New concrete anti-malaria drains laid, linear feet	... ..	200
Low lying land raised, square yards.		10,857
Number of oilings—		
Drains	... ..	1,413
Tanks	... ..	240
Cesspits	... ..	45,969
Sullage pits	... ..	7,940
Swamps and pools	... ..	376
Pools or excavations filled in	...	116
Holes in trees filled in	... ..	35
Crab holes oiled and demolished	...	1,119
Spraying of swamps, pools and rice field with paris green	... ..	30
Eaves gutters removed or re-aligned.		6
Depressions on road filled	... ..	26
Water tanks rendered mosquito-proof.		12
Wells rendered mosquito-proof	...	1
Bush and undergrowth cleared, square yards	... ..	11,514,425
Shells, coconut husks, tins, etc., removed	... ..	17,031

Mosquito Control Protective Belt.**Outside Zanzibar Township.**

During the past five years a considerable amount of drainage has been carried out on the town border. 1,796 feet of drains were completed during the year, making a total of 85,292 feet. These drains were graded and kept clear of long grass.

A total of 59,291 coconut shells, empty tins and other articles capable of containing water were removed.

Pemba.

In Wete 265 feet of contour drains were laid in the Water Works swamp and the low-lying ground was levelled. A concrete drain 286 feet long for the collection of storm water was constructed. In Selem swamp, Court swamp and in the Hospital swamp contour and earth drains were cleared and relaid. In the Market swamp 370 feet of stone drain were relaid and a cement drain which was damaged by heavy rain was repaired. Half of Selem swamp was planted with *Pterocarpus*. One-half of Slaughter House swamp was planted with *Cassia* and the remainder with red oil palm. In Chake Chake *Cassia* and *Pterocarpus* were planted in Tibirizi swamp and 1,970 feet of earth drain was constructed. At Mkoani 900 feet of underground drain were relaid.

Port Health Work and Administration.

270 ships and 1,412 dhows called at Zanzibar and were boarded for inspection. 973 aircraft landed on the aerodrome. 22,063 immigrants arrived and 19,925 emigrants left by sea and 1,775 immigrants arrived and 1,717 emigrants left by air. 1,889 vaccinations were carried out on ships and dhows.

13 persons suffering from trachoma were declared to be prohibited immigrants.

East African quarantine station.—This station was maintained throughout the year. 149 persons were placed under observation and 69 were allowed to land under surveillance. One fatal case of smallpox was landed from a dhow.

Report of the Dental Surgeon.

Every school was visited during the year and 3,476 children were inspected. 1,776 were found to require dental treatment. The island of Pemba had the services of a dental surgeon on three occasions totalling 70 days. The following is a summary of the work done:—

	Schools.	European.	Non-European.
Attendance	1,844 (approx.)	867	14,888
Fillings	1,682	528	155
Extractions	981	74	7,269
Scalings	40	102	37

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Clinics for women and children were continued in both islands.

(a) Zanzibar Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
General cases	... 11,327	34,190
Ante-natal ...	... 415	1,112
Infant welfare	... 283	940
Totals	... 12,025	36,242

Patients admitted to the Maternity Hospital numbered 248.

(b) Maternity Hospital, Zanzibar.

Analysis of Maternity Cases.

Total deliveries	...	248
Abortion and miscarriage	...	20
Placenta prævia	...	2
Eclampsia and toxæmia	...	4
Maternal deaths	...	4
Infant deaths and still-births.		24
Forceps and episiotomy	...	15
Other obstetrical operations	...	3
Ectopic gestation	...	1

(c) Zanzibar Rural Clinics.

		New cases.	Re-attendances.
Mkokotoni	...	1,031	2,480
Mwera	...	277	1,064
Selem	...	533	2,508

(d) Pemba, Wete Clinic.

		New cases.	Re-attendances.
Ante-natal cases	...	105	493
Infant welfare	...	—	—
Total	...	105	493

There were 131 patients admitted to the Maternity ward.

(e) Pemba, Chake-Chake Clinic.

		New cases.	Re-attendances.
Out-patients	...	3,627	12,739
Ante-natal cases	...	90	499
Infant welfare	...	214	1,571
Total	...	3,931	14,809

There were 57 patients admitted into the Maternity ward.

Analysis of Maternity Cases.

		Wete.	Chake-Chake.
Total deliveries	...	77	57
Breech	...	1	5
Placenta prævia	...	1	—
Retained placenta	...	1	—
Eclampsia	...	—	1
Maternal deaths	...	1	1
Infant deaths	...	2	8
Obstetrical operations.		1	3

Eye Clinic.

The Medical Officer-in-charge of the Eye Clinic was on leave for over six months during which time refraction and operative work was in abeyance.

The following cases were treated:—

New cases	...	1,534
Re-attendances	...	9,166
Total	...	10,000

23 major and 18 minor operations were carried out. 654 candidates for Government employment were examined.

Laboratory.**Zanzibar.**

The total number of examinations performed was 24,711.

Training.

There were three learner attendants in training. During the year, one laboratory assistant in training resigned and one was transferred to another department.

General.

1. *Dysentery*.—The number of isolations of dysentery organisms showed an increase of 19.5% as against 11.4% of positive isolations in 1945. This was due to improved cultural methods.

2. *Sirochæta reccurrentis* infections numbered 79. Infection occurred outside the Protectorate, mainly in the crews of dhows.

3. *Entamœba histolytica* was more prevalent during the year under review.

4. *Malaria*.—The number of positive blood films continued to show a decline.

		1944.	1945.	1946.
<i>P. falciparum</i>	...	2,385	2,086	1,309
<i>P. vivax</i>	...	657	478	423
<i>P. malaricæ</i>	...	139	94	54
		—	—	—
Totals	...	3,485	2,933	1,974
		—	—	—

5. Specimens from diseased fowls were prepared and sent to Kabete Veterinary Laboratory, Kenya, for the Agricultural Department.

6. Preparation of crude liver extract for use in the hospital was continued.

7. The work of Laboratory is summarized briefly as follows:—

Parasitological examinations	...	14,530
Bacteriological	„	5,098
Serological	„	1,311
Histological	„	42
Medico-legal	„	17
Post-mortem	„	40
General (blood, bio-chemical, etc.)	...	3,721
Special (Ashein-Zodak, veterinary, etc.)		12
		—
Total	...	24,771
		—

Pemba.

The total number of examinations performed was 6,640.

Blood films	...	...	...	805
Fæcal examinations	...	...	...	2,708
General	...	...	...	1,610
Bacteriological	...	...	...	1,517
				—
Total			...	6,640
				—

Prisons and Other Institutions.

(a) Prisons.

Zanzibar.—There were 1,144 new cases and 2,639 re-attendances at the prison infirmary and 210 prisoners were admitted to hospital. 181 cases of malaria occurred. There was a small outbreak of chicken-pox and 16 cases of amœbic dysentery were recorded.

Zanzibar—

Number of prisoners admitted	...	1,060.00
Daily average in prison	...	222.74
Daily average on sick list	...	13.24

Pemba—

Number of prisoners admitted	...	949.00
Daily average in prison	...	57.22
Daily average on the sick list	...	7.30

(b) Mental Hospital.

As was pointed out in the Annual Report for 1942 it is extremely difficult to treat mental cases in a mental hospital which forms part of the prison. Plans for a new mental hospital were commenced at the end of the year.

Remaining on 31st December, 1945	...	74
Admitted	...	27
Discharged	...	12
Deaths	...	8
Remaining on 31st December, 1946	...	81

(c) Walezo Institution.

	Pauper Infirmary.	Tuberculosis Asylum.
Remaining on 31st December, 1945	... 150	13
Admitted	... 260	66
Discharged	... 154	19
Died	... 93	35
Remaining on 31st December, 1946	... 163	25

FINANCE.**(a) Expenditure, Health Department.**

	£
Personal Emoluments	28,617
Other Charges: General Stores	2,126
Drugs, Dental and Surgical Requisites, etc. ...	5,887
Maintenance of Patients	10,296
Sanitation Labour	1,287
Miscellaneous Services	8,779
Total ...	<u>56,992</u>

(b) Expenditure Municipality.

	£
Personal Emoluments	2,285
Other Charges:	
Equipment and Stores	174
Sanitation Labour	4,319
Total ...	<u>6,778</u>

(c) Revenue.

	£
Hospital Fees and Sale of Drugs, etc. ...	2,436
Dental Fees	304
Sale of Drugs to the public	263
Contribution from dependencies towards Quarantine Station	1,512
Total ...	<u>4,515</u>

Legislation Affecting the Public Health Enacted During the Year.**PUBLIC HEALTH DECREE, CAP. 60.—**

Public Health (Appointment of Cemeteries) Order, 1946.

Public Health (Recognized Family Vaults) (Amendment) Order, 1946.

The Quarantine (Amendment) Rules, 1946.

The Midwives Decree, 1945, No. 12 of 1945, was brought into force for Zanzibar Town in December.

TABLES I AND II.

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the Year 1946.

This table includes only those diseases which were diagnosed in hospitals under the charge of a medical officer or assistant medical officer.

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec. 1945	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1946	All Cases including both In and Out Patients
1. Enteric Group—						
(a) Typhoid fever	2	4	6	2	...	9
(b) Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Typhus fever	...	1	1	...	...	2
3. Relapsing fever	...	172	172	3	...	233
4. Undulant fever	...	1	1	...	...	1
5. Smallpox	...	1	1	1	...	1
6. Measles	...	50	50	...	3	80
7. Scarlet fever	...	1	1	1	...	1
8. Whooping cough	...	1	1	...	...	106
9. Diphtheria	...	1	1	...	...	2
10. Influenza—						
(a) With respiratory complica- tions	...	2	2	...	...	10
(b) Without respiratory compli- cations	...	37	37	...	...	989
11. Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dysentery—						
(a) Amœbic	1	79	80	2	2	160
(b) Bacillary	...	24	24	4	2	45
(c) Unclassified	1	31	32	2	1	169
13. Plague—						
(a) Bubonic	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Pneumonic	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Septicæmic	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	1	1	1	...	2
17. Rabies	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tetanus	...	6	6	1	...	11
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	15	161	176	49	37	288
20. Other tuberculous diseases	1	19	20	4	2	51
21. Leprosy	46	21	67	6	51	75
22. Venereal diseases—						
(a) Syphilis	3	61	64	2	1	505
(b) Gonorrhœa	4	106	110	6	6	966
(c) Other venereal diseases	...	5	5	...	...	48
23. Yellow fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Malaria—						
(a) Benign tertian	...	91	91	5	3	568
(b) Subtertian	8	122	130	7	3	1,331
(c) Quartan	...	...	...	...	1	271
(d) Unclassified	8	271	279	19	1	6,818
25. Blackwater fever	...	7	7	1	...	13
26. Kala-azar	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Yaws	6	43	49	...	4	3,436
29. Other protozoal diseases	...	11	11	...	...	21
30. Ancylostomiasis	15	199	214	20	3	6,563
31. Schistosomiasis	1	15	16	...	...	500
32. Other helminthic diseases	...	7	7	...	1	144
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	...	31	31	1	...	505
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLES I AND II.—(Contd.)

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec. 1945	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1946	All Cases including both In and Out Patients
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Cancer and other tumours—						
(a) Malignant ...	...	36	36	14	1	86
(b) Non-malignant ...	3	34	37	...	2	204
(c) Undetermined ...	...	3	3	...	...	13
35. Rheumatic conditions ...	...	19	19	1	1	959
36. Diabetes ...	...	14	14	2	1	53
37. Scurvy ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
38. Beri-beri ...	...	3	3	...	...	5
39. Pellagra ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
40. Other diseases—						
(a) Nutritional ...	...	29	29	2	4	648
(b) Endocrine glands and general ...	...	22	22	...	...	270
41. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs ...	1	65	66	10	4	806
42. Acute and chronic poisoning ...	1	9	10	...	...	18
43. Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	1	3	4	1	...	27
44. Other diseases of the nervous system ...	3	68	71	6	4	576
45. Trachoma ...	...	1	1	...	...	35
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa ...	...	35	35	...	10	2,129
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus ...	...	13	13	...	...	999
48. Diseases of the circulatory system						
(a) Heart diseases ...	2	39	41	15	2	204
(b) Other circulatory diseases ...	1	72	73	4	...	460
49. Bronchitis ...	4	75	79	2	...	3,406
50. Pneumonia—						
(a) Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	25	25	1	8	71
(b) Lobar-pneumonia ...	9	297	306	41	...	631
(c) Otherwise defined ...	...	11	11	1	...	19
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	1	56	57	5	3	3,395
52. Diarrhœa and enteritis—						
(a) Under two years of age ...	2	19	21	...	...	184
(b) Over two years of age ...	3	72	75	8	...	842
53. Appendicitis ...	...	19	19	3	1	46
54. Hernia and intestinal obstruction ...	13	203	216	9	11	565
55. Cirrhosis of the liver ...	...	9	9	3	...	22
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages ...	...	29	29	10	1	241
57. Other diseases of the digestive system ...	5	154	159	7	3	11,209
58. Nephritis (all forms)—						
(a) Acute ...	...	14	14	6	...	32
(b) Chronic ...	...	13	13	3	...	30
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system ...	13	298	311	12	21	2,078
60. Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperal state—	5	81	86	...	2	179
(a) Abortion ...	1	32	33	4	1	77
(b) Ectopic gestation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Toxæmias of pregnancy ...	2	35	37	9	1	75
(d) Other conditions of the puer- peral state ...	...	8	8	3	...	14
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLES I AND II.—(Contd.)

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of Dec., 1945	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec. 1946	All Cases including both In and Out Patients
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion...	83	1,488	1,571	53	103	19,179
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy—						
(a) Congenital debility (children under one year) ...	...	2	2	1	...	5
(b) Premature birth ...	...	4	4	4	...	8
(c) Injury at birth ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
(d) Others ...	...	2	2	2	1	8
63. Senility ...	144	300	444	111	164	1,253
64. External causes—						
(a) Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other forms of violence ...	32	435	467	10	36	4,673
65. Ill-defined causes ...	...	160	160	3	5	1,681
66. Ante-natal and child welfare consultations ...	...	312	312	1	2	1,164
Total ...	441	6,202	6,643	504	513	82,506

